The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5395 第五千三百九十五號 光緒乙亥年正月二十八日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1875. 禮拜五 英三月五號 香港 [PRICE $2] PER MONTH

Arrivals.

March 4, FORMOSA, Spanish str., 355, Morales, Amoy 2nd March, General.—VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
March 4, ASIA, Danish str., 880, H. P. Molsen, Saigon 26th February, Rice.—JOHN BURD & Co.
March 4, FORMOSA, British str., 651, C. E. Stewart, Canton 3rd March, General.—AH YOK.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 4TH.
Hongkong, for Bangkok.
Montgomeryshire, str., for Bangkok.
A. E. Vidal, for Chefoo.
Moss Glen, for Takao.
Portland, for Dunedin.

Departures.

March 4, HECTOR, str., for Singapore and London.
March 4, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
March 4, KASHGAR, str., for Singapore, Bombay, &c.
March 4, ELLOW CASTLE, for Tientsin.
March 4, H.I.C.M. gunboat PENG-CHAO-HAI, for a Cruise.
March 4, TAI-WAN, for Touron.
March 4, MORNING STAR, for Bangkok.
March 4, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, str., for Bangkok.
March 4, NINGPO, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per *Asia*, str., from Saigon:—15 Chinese.
Per *Formosa*, str., from Amoy:—250 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast:—Viscomte D'Arnoux, Messrs. Gittins, Pye, Ainslie, Warnecke, Mollemann, and Krong.
Per *Ningpo*, str., for Shanghai:—Mr. Ritter von Fritz.
Per *Montgomeryshire*, str., for Bangkok:—19 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per *Hongkong*, for Bangkok:—20 Chinese.
Per *A. E. Vidal*, for Chefoo:—2 Chinese.
Per *Portland*, for Dunedin:—278 Chinese.

Reports.

The Danish steamship *Asia* reports left Saigon on 26th February; last two days had strong monsoon with dirty weather and high sea.

The Spanish steamship *Formosa* reports left Amoy on 2nd March, and had fresh breeze and fine weather throughout.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
February 10th, Hilda from Hakodadi; 11th, Express of China from Swan River, Serpent from Nagasaki, Uranus from Newcastle, N.S.W., Georgina from Nagasaki; 12th, Hamburg from Nagasaki; 13th, Indiana from Nagasaki, Condor from Nagasaki; 15th, Nadeshda from Nagasaki; 16th, Farningham from Nagasaki; 17th, Formosa from Newcastle, N.S.W., Eaglet from Keelung, Alexandra from Taiwanfoo; 19th, Adele from Foochow, Black Adder from Sydney; 20th, Sally from Nagasaki; 22nd, Janet Sydney; 23rd, J. H. Jessen from Nagasaki.
DEPARTURES.
February 16th, Hilda for Nagasaki; 19th, Georgina for Nagasaki, Lydia for Nagasaki; 20th, Moss Glen for Hongkong, Annie Muriel for Chefoo, Oscar Vidal for Hiogo; 21st, Serpent for Nagasaki, Star of Jamaica for New York; 22nd, Empress of China for Amoy, Warden Appleby for Nagasaki, Lady Belmore for Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
February 13th, str. Massilia from Hongkong; 14th, Velox from Takao; 15th, str. Scotland from Shanghai; 16th, Peter from Taiwanfoo; 18th, str. Golden Age from Shanghai; 19th, Palma from Takao, Lizzie from Hakodadi.
DEPARTURES.
February 15th, str. Washi for Amoy; 16th, Corinne for Takao, Iris for Takao, Ly-ee-moon for Hakodadi, str. Menzaleh for Hongkong; 17th, str. Oregonian for Shanghai, str. Kanagawa Maru for Shanghai.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Finellio	Sunderland	Oct. 5
August Frederick	Swansea	Oct. 18
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Green Jacket	Penarth	Oct. 24
McNear	Newcastle	Oct. 30
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Eleanor	London	Nov. 4
Admiral Tegethoff	Cardiff	Nov. 8
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Osaka	London	Nov. 12
Panama	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Ceylon	London	Nov. 17
Hilberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Juno	Cuxhaven	Nov. 23
Rollo	London	Nov. 30
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
Livingstone	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Caphorn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Sophie	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Anna	Hamburg	Dec. 16
Sumatra	New York	Dec. 28
Hazard	San Francisco	Dec. 30
Anne Christine	Antwerp	Jan. 5
George	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Ella	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Marie	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Patroclus (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Lotus (s)	London	Jan. 14
Bengal (s)	London	Jan. 16
Alede	Shields	Jan. 16

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

To be Let.

TO LET.
A THREE-STOREYED COMFORTABLE HOUSE, No. 18, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, with a fine view of the Harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate.
For Particulars, address "L. A.," care of this Office.
tf 234 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

TO LET.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.
With Immediate Possession.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
HOUSE No. 4, Gough Street.
HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

TO LET.
No. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET.
THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET,
With Prompt Possession.
THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 159, Graham Street, (at present occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS. Rent $200 per month.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSE No. 8, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on. Rent $40 per month.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

TO LET.
No. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," lately the Residence of J. M. WALTERS, Esq.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 197 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

TO LET.
No. 5, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
238 Hongkong, 13th February, 1875.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st March, 1875.
BELLE VUE, situated at the back of the Albany. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 233 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND........ 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—
45 *per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.*
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned Firm being about to close, it is requested that all Persons indebted to the Firm make payment, and Creditors to send in their Claims on or before the 1st proximo, otherwise no Claims will be admitted.
KIN YUNE HING KEE.
7d 348 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. R. R. WESTALL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1874, and Mr. WILLIAM MAUNSELL REEVES was admitted a Partner on 1st January, 1875.
WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
1m 360 Foochow, 27th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of WIELER & Co.
OSCAR WIELER.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 19th December, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HENRY BEVERLEY LEMANN in our Firms in Hongkong, China, and Japan, ceased on 30th April, 1874.
GILMAN & Co.
7d 347 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. GEORGE FARLEY HEARD in our Firm have ceased.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 249 Hongkong, 12th February, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES EDWARD PARKER was admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan on the 1st January, 1875.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 250 Hongkong, 12th February, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM COARE in our Firm ceases from and after this date.
COARE, LIND & Co.
3m 188 Canton, February 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as COMMISSION AGENT and PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, under the Style and Firm of GEPP & Co.
ARTHUR M. GEPP.
3m 176 Canton, 1st February, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.
WE, the Undersigned, have Established ourselves at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHNSTON & Co.
W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON.
J. ALEXANDER.
3m 1 Amoy, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.
Mr. GEORGE HALES is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration, at Foochow.
BIRLEY & Co.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had Three Years' experience of Office Work in China, desires a Re-engagement as Clerk or Junior Book-keeper.
Address "B. A.," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

STORAGE.
COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 374 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 5th instant, at Noon,—
MORTON'S OILMAN'S STORES:—PICKLES, SAUCE, MUSTARD, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, CAPERS, OLIVES, TART FRUITS, JAM, JELLY, MACCARONI, OATMEAL, CHEESE, SALMON, &c., &c.
LAMPS, White SHIRTS, Coffee MILLS, Iron SCREWS, Cut NAILS.
20 Bolts each, Nos. 1 to 5, BAXTER'S Extra Navy all Flax CANVAS.
And
2 Platform SCALES.
1 COOKING RANGE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
356 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1875.

FURNITURE AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of J. E. MANGER, Esq., No. 2, Seymour Terrace,
TO-MORROW,
the 6th March, 1875, at 2 P.M.,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Walnut-covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, OLEOGRAPHS, GASALIERS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE, Brass BEDSTEADS, Cheval and Toilet GLASSES, WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and SERVICE.
Also,
1 Semi-Grand PIANO, by COLLARD & COLLARD.
1 New CARPET, 19 feet by 15½ feet.
10 Doz. BRANDY.
PORT and SHERRY, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
336 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 8th March, 1875, at 2 P.M., at the Residence of D. ANTONIO ASTORQUIA, Esq., No. 5, Gough Street,—
The whole of the OFFICE and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising a Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Toilet GLASSES, Dressing TABLES, COUCHES, Office DESKS, PRESSES, Copying PRESSES, Iron SAFES,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
350 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. FREERKS, RODATZ & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 10th March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A.M., on the Premises, Scott Lane,—
Their Entire STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, &c., comprising—
CANVAS.
3 and 4 Stranded Europe ROPE.
Bolt ROPE, SEIZING STUFF, MARLINE, &c., &c.
Manila ROPE, 1½ to 3½ inches.
Paint BRUSHES, BLOCKS, &c.
Cases Leibig's Extract of MEAT, in ½ and 1 lb. Jars.
PRESERVES of all descriptions.
PICKLES, in 2 doz. Cases
CURRANTS, PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, &c.
Deli Smoking TOBACCO.
Norwegian, Sonderburg, and Kitzingen BEER, CHAMPAGNE, Best Pale SHERRY, Hecker's GIN, BRANDY, Angostura BITTERS.
And
Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
353 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
A. McDONALD AND OTHERS
v.
J. McDONALD AND ANOTHER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under a Decree of the said Court,
On the Premises,
ON A DAY TO BE NAMED,
of which Notice will be given,—
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya, and measuring thereon One hundred feet; on the South side thereof on a Public Road, and measuring thereon One hundred and twelve feet; on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-five, and measuring thereon Two hundred and ninety-two feet; and on the West side thereof on a Public Street, and measuring thereon Three hundred and forty feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole Thirty-one thousand six hundred square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-four. For the unexpired term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from Twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, at a Yearly Crown Rent of $240; with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.
The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.
And,
At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.
Also,
The STOCK, comprising:—
Copper Bars and Plates. Yellow Metal Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron.
Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts. Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.
And,
A QUANTITY OF TIMBER.
The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, and is in complete working order.
TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer of the Leasehold Property, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Before the delivery of the other Lots, Cash must be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of hammer, and subject to the approval of the Court.
Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BRERETON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
227 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACTS, 1875-76.
SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned at or before Noon TO-MORROW, the 6th March, 1875, from persons desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of the Naval Department, for the year 1875-76, viz.:—
Biscuit, Soft Bread,
Fresh Beef, Salt, fine,
" Vegetables, Sugar,
Raisins, Tea,
Rice, Water.
Printed Forms of Tender, and further particulars, can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
JOHN BREMNER,
Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875. [305

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held on MONDAY, March 8th next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Head Office, Queen's Road, under the Provisions of Article XVII. of the Articles of Association, to take into consideration the present position of the Company, and for passing such Resolutions as may be deemed necessary.
By Order of the Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
352 Hongkong, 25th February, 1875.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 9th March proximo, at 4.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1874, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
20.1 281 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on the Cricket Ground, on SATURDAY, the 13th March, commencing at 2 P.M. Entries close at Noon on Tuesday, 9th March. A Programme of the different Events can be seen at the HONGKONG CLUB, CLUB GERMANIA, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.
P. RHODES,
Hon. Sec.
258 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, No. 6, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 5th April next, at 3 P.M., to consider certain alterations to be proposed in Clause No. 90 of the Deed of Settlement, with a view to extend the Directors' powers in investing the Company's funds.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
42d 313 Shanghai, 18th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE:—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FRERES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.
CLARET:—
Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.
MANILA HARD WOOD, just landed, ex *Balbina.*
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
326 Hongkong, 25th February, 1875.

JUST LANDED,
EX GERMAN STEAMER "EGERIA."

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, in 2 lb. Tins.
PRIME HAMBURG MESS PORK.
Do. do. do. BEEF.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
1m 284 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NATIONAL CLOCK COMPANY,
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6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

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THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Intimations.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.
THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA is prepared to admit to the Day School recently opened in connection with ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, the Sons of European Parents, at the Rate of Three Dollars per month, payable in advance, on condition of their studying Chinese; and also a certain number of Chinese Boys capable of reading easily any portion of the National Reading Book, Standard II., at the Rate of One Dollar and a half per month. It is requested that application for admittance on the above terms be made at once to Mr. MAY, the Head Master, who will be in attendance at the School Room daily for this purpose from 1 to 4 o'clock. This Additional Class will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of Boys has been enrolled.
A CHINESE TEACHER is WANTED immediately, whose duty it will be to teach English in the forenoon, and a Junior Class in Chinese in the afternoon. Salary, Thirty Dollars per month. Applications to be made to the Bishop.
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1875. [7d 345

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
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Nickel-Plated COLT'S REVOLVERS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS.
GUINNESS' STOUT, in Stone Bottles.
COURVOISIER'S BRANDY, One and Four Diamonds.
Always on hand, GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.
342 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

NOTICE.
WANTED a SURGEON, to accompany Chinese Emigrants per S. S. *Egeria* to Australia. Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 338 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
WANTED a PERSON to act as WARD MASTER of the Government Civil Hospital.
SALARY—£100 per annum, rising, under certain conditions, to £150, with Quarters and Rations.
Application to be made to the Colonial Surgeon.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 27th February, 1875. [7d 335

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the DIVIDEND to 31st Dec., 1874, at the Rate of $10 per Share, can be obtained at the Secretary's Office on and after MONDAY, 1st March.
By Order,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1875. [35d 327

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars One Hundred and Fifty ($150) per Share, declared at the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after TO-MORROW, the 20th inst.
Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on application.
By Order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 300 Hongkong, 19th February, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, or $4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 134 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

NOW READY.
PRICE $6.00.
CHO HOK KAI,
A HANDBOOK OF THE CANTON VERNACULAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.
BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business purposes.
BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.
*** This Work has been approved as a textbook for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.
For Sale at the
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
3m 2114 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

TOWING.
THE Steam-Tug *LITTLE ORPHAN* is available for TOWING at Reasonable Rates. Apply on Board, or to
BOSTON JACK & Co.
Anchorage off Peddar's Wharf.
82 Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.
DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
WORKS at EAST POINT.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1993 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Steamer
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Morales, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY (Friday), the 5th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
366 Hongkong, 5th March, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI, AND NEWCHWANG.
THE Steamship
"CONSOLATION,"
Captain Cormack, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.
tf 363 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned, on or before the 15th inst., with a Memo. of Premia Contributed during the year ended 31st October last, in order that the percentage on the Two-thirds (2/3rds) of the Profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged.
After the above date the Accounts will be adjusted in Conformity with the Books of the Company, and no alteration made.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
11d 365 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of MARINE ENGINES, 80 Horse-Power, direct acting inverted Cylinders 40 inches diameter, 2 feet 6 inches stroke, common Jet Condensers, in good working order. All connections complete, with 62 feet of 7½ inches Shafting, and two Propellers 10 feet 6 inches diameter; have been in use for a few years.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
364 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

GUN AND REVOLVER.
FOR SALE, a 12-Bore Central Fire Breech-Loading GUN and Royal-Irish Constabulary REVOLVER. Address "B. L," Office of this Paper.
7d 359 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

FRENCH
TAUGHT by a FRENCH GENTLEMAN.
For Particulars, address "X. J." Office of this Paper.
7d 355 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Offices of the Undersigned, and His Netherlands Majesty's Consulate, have this day been REMOVED to the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. BOURJAU & Co., Praya, 2A.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
1m 344 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO TO AMERICA.
THE Undersigned have been authorized by the Central Pacific Rail Road Company, to Grant *Through Bills of Lading* for Cargo to San Francisco for transportation to Principal Points in the United States and Canada.
For Particulars, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

HARMONIUM.
FOR SALE, an Alexandra "CHURCH HARMONIUM" with 23 Stops, and an extra Set of Vibrators.
For Particulars, address "A. B," at the Office of this Paper.
138 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S. S. *AVOCA.*
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the S S. *Khiva* and *Cathay*, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their Risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.
Goods not delivered by the 8th inst. will be subject to Rent.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
349 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

GERMAN BARK *PAPA*, FROM HAMBURG.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
WIELER & Co.
341 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Diomed* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 26th February, 1875.
Goods undelivered after 6th March, 1875, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
9d 332 Hongkong, 26th February, 1875.

GERMAN BARK *VARUNA*, FROM HAMBURG.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
WIELER & Co.
306 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and take immediate delivery; this Cargo landed and stored at their risk and ...
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "Tigre," 20th December, 1874.
B ... ... 1 box Merchandise.
Ex "Amazone," 29th January, 1875.
AMA ... ... 1 box Merchandise.
CAZ in triangle, 34/42, 9 bales Paper.
DT, 1, ... 1 case Merchandise.
GM in diamond, J N 1256/57, ... 2 cases Do.
RB H in diamond, 1, ... 1 case Do.
SSL, ... 1 bale Merchandise.
BW, 46, ... 1 pack Wine.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1875.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

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Yokohama........Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" ....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila........Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore........*Straits Times* Office.
London........Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .... " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" ....Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York........Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 5TH, 1875.

THE terrible catalogue of calamities at sea which made the close of the past year so sadly memorable in many an English home, and in which the burning of the *Cospatrick* stands fearfully pre-eminent, has excited the most anxious interest in Great Britain. Much discussion has been aroused there on the subject of saving life and taking precautionary measures in case of accidents at sea. The loss of 470 lives at one time is truly appalling to contemplate; it is greater than the number of slain on many a battle-field; and the circumstances attending the catastrophe are unspeakably saddening. The disaster is indeed awful enough to rouse the interest of the most apathetic, to waken commiseration in the breast of the most selfish. But, unhappily, sorrow for the fate of the lost will not bring them from the depths of the ocean; generous subscriptions for their relief will not dry the tears of the mourners, will not restore to them the departed. Still it is satisfactory to find the British public ready, as ever, to minister to the material wants of those on whom this lamentable occurrence has fallen with unexpected and crushing force. Charity could not be much better bestowed. The relatives and friends of the emigrants who sailed in the *Cospatrick* belong to the lowliest walks of life, and it is hard to say what bright visions of a prosperous future might have been built on this journey to a new and wealth-giving country. Some positive distress would be inevitably entailed by the event, for there is little doubt many of the passengers left behind some who were dependent on their exertions, and who were but temporarily provided for. The sum subscribed will suffice, at all events, to alleviate their most pressing necessities, and it will probably be considerably augmented by and bye.

The lessons taught by this disaster and some others, notably the loss of the *La Plata*, will, we trust, not be forgotten or passed over. The London Press have insisted upon this very strongly, and it is to be hoped that their recommendations will not be lost sight of by Government. It is only too certain, in the first place, that a great many ships leave port far too heavily laden, with dangerous cargoes improperly stowed, and with extremely inadequate means of saving life in the event of shipwreck or fire. Many ships' captains neglect entirely to exercise the crew in getting the boats out periodically—a most necessary proceeding, for on the speed and ease with which this can be effected may depend the lives of half the people on board. But there are very many ships provided with only half the number of boats required for the preservation of the passengers and crew. The *Cospatrick*, with 476 souls on board, carried only six boats. With these it would, under the most favourable circumstances, have been impossible to save all, and hence there was culpable want of provision for the safety of the passengers on the part of the owners, and want of proper and efficient supervision on the part of the Government inspector. Then, again, the boats were not properly provided with oars, sails, and gear, nor were they provisioned in any way. There should have been at least fifteen boats in the *Cospatrick*, a good supply of life-belts, and the means of making rafts. Of course, it is impossible to guard against all contingencies effectually—the numerous boats and rafts of the *Japan* failed to save all the passengers, and its admirable appliances for extinguishing fire were not equal to the occasion—but none the less ought every conceivable precaution to be adopted to lessen the risk, and make such disasters infrequent and unlikely.

It is surmised that the fire originated in the fore part of the ship through spontaneous combustion among the coals. Certain descriptions of coals containing pyrites of iron are liable to take fire when damp. The coals on the *Cospatrick* were stored in close proximity to a water-tank, which may have leaked. On the top of the coals a lot of salt provisions were laid, and the boatswain's locker, containing oils, paint, cotton waste, and other inflammable articles, adjoined. Abreast of the fore-hatchway was another lot of oils, pitch, tar, and paints, while about 50 tons of spirits were stowed in the run. Here were combustible materials with a vengeance. Surely the exercise of a little common-sense might have suggested the undesirability of storing such materials in close contiguity. But though the danger did not apparently strike the officers of the ill-fated ship, others may draw an instructive lesson therefrom for their guidance in the future. Emigrant ships, too, ought not to be allowed to carry any cargo beyond what is sufficient to ballast the vessel, and that of a nature not likely to prove inflammable or otherwise dangerous. The Government will act wisely and humanely in making regulations providing for the greater safety of the shoals of emigrants so continually leaving the shores of the United Kingdom.

The fund being raised under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the aged and dependent relatives of the emigrant and crew of the ill-fated ship *Cospatrick*, has reached, by last accounts, the sum of £3,192 2s. 8d.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the rules and regulations of the Philadelphia International Exhibition published in another column. Intending exhibitors will gather from them the conditions under which exhibits will be admitted.

The Band of H.M.'s 80th Regiment will perform, this evening, the following programme:—

Quick March... "Seasons" .... Kuhner.
Overture...... "Rosamunde" .... Schubert.
Selection...... "The Beautiful Galatea" ..... Suppe.
Gavotte...... "Louis the Thirteenth" ..... Ghy's.
Selection...... "Reminiscences of Weber"... Godfrey.
Valse...... "Fesche Geister" .... Strauss.
"God Save the Queen."

W. W. PLAYLING, Bandmaster.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 2nd March, 1875.

The steamship *Ulysses* is at Jeddah with cargo damaged, having been ashore.

A missing boat of the steamer *Hongkong* has been saved.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The members of the Hongkong Choral Society gave a private concert yesterday, at 4 o'clock, at the City Hall. There was a good attendance. Part I. was opened with a glee, "In the Lonely [illegible] fairly given. An instrumental quintette, Andante and Tarantella, Opus 191 (Reissiger) followed, and was greeted with considerable applause. A part song, "Over her Grave" (Mendelssohn), was very nicely sung. A violoncello solo, "Frühlingslied" (Mendelssohn), was capitally rendered by a well known amateur, and vigorously encored. In response, another selection was substituted, which was as well received. "Sigh no more, Ladies," a glee by Stevens, was sung with spirit, and warmly applauded. The second part of the programme commenced with chorus and solos, "Spirits Advance" (Bishop), which was very well executed, and was greeted with very decided approval by the audience. "L'Assedia di Leida" (Petrella), a soprano solo, was admirably rendered by a lady who has before delighted Hongkong audiences. It literally brought "down the house," which gave a persistent encore, and the lady, on returning, favoured the audience with another solo, which was also loudly applauded. The quartette, "By Celia's Arbour" (Horsley), a popular and much admired piece, was done justice to by the gentlemen who undertook its performance. It was followed by a glee, "From Oberon in Fairy Land" (Stevens), which was well sung and received with applause. The National Anthem, sung as a solo and chorus, brought the programme to an end and closed a pleasant entertainment. Mr. Frayling wielded the conductor's *bâton* with ability and success. It seems to us a pity that the Society cannot command more ladies' voices, as the bass and tenor at times rather overpower the soprano and contraltos. But probably this is unavoidable in a small colony where, of course, the ladies are in so large a minority.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Government Civil Hospital, before Jas. Russell, Esq., coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. Head, Gomez, and Mehta, on the body of Chan Afook, an earth coolie, who met his death by a land slip at Belcher's Bay, Shek Tong Tsui.

Dr. Wharry, Superintendent of the Hospital, said the deceased was brought to him on the previous afternoon. The face and head were considerably contused, and death must have been caused by suffocation.

G. Hennesey, P.C. No. 6, said a report was made that a man was killed. He went to the place and found the deceased buried in the earth, which had fallen on him whilst he was digging. He was quite dead. He had him taken to the Hospital.

Fong Akeong said he employed the deceased to carry earth. He was 27 years of age, and was alone, digging earth for the purpose of making mortar. It was 11 o'clock at night when he heard of the accident. An old man came to Wanchi and told him.

Inspector Grimes said he went to the scene and examined the place. The slip was thirty feet. The soil was decomposed granite, and it was an old quarry where the slip occurred. The place is very dangerous.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN IRELAND.

A disgraceful scene was witnessed on the 4th January, in the graveyard of Menlough, in Galway, on the occasion of the funeral of Sir Thomas Blake. An immense concourse of people assembled to resist the interment of the corpse in the part of the burial ground reserved for Protestants, and the reading of the funeral service by the Protestant clergy, although the deceased and his family have always professed the Protestant faith. A number of magistrates and a large force of constabulary were present, but failed to maintain order, and the service was stopped by the shouts and execrations of the mob. The Protestant party showed a determination to have the service gone through, but were pelted with stones; a violent collision occurred between them and the populace. The two clergymen who went in front of the funeral procession were knocked down, and would probably have been seriously injured if they had not been guarded by a number of Protestant gentlemen, aided by the Roman Catholic priests, who exerted themselves to the utmost to stop the scandalous riot. The mob, however, succeeded in preventing the service from being read. It is rather disheartening to find such a spirit of savage intolerance prevailing after all that has been done to establish religious equality in Ireland.—*Times*.

SUPREME COURT.

4th March.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN AND A SPECIAL JURY.

FABREGAS *v.* ESPANTOSO, $19,858.

The following gentlemen comprised the Special jury:—Messrs. L. Boyer, E. R. Belilios, J. M. Forbes, A. McIver, B. J. Behre, W. D. Harrison, and J. R. Jensen.

Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton, was for plaintiff; and Mr. Kingsmill, instructed by Messrs. Sharp and Toller, was for defendant.

Mr. Hayllar laid the facts of the case before the jury. He said he appeared for Mr. Fabregas, who was formerly one of the agents for emigration at Macao. The defendant, Mr. Espantoso was a gentleman well known in this Colony, and had also been connected with the same business. The learned Counsel said as far as plaintiff was concerned the case was a very simple one, and he then went over the transactions between the parties which will be found in the evidence. The total sum claimed was $19,858. Of this, $7,500, he said, were lent to defendant; $12,000 were credits which he took over on entering a coolie emigration society at Macao in the place of plaintiff; and $358 law costs. Mr. Hayllar read several letters which had passed between the parties, and which, he contended, showed that defendant had admitted the debt and promised to pay it. He had failed to do so, however, and the present action was brought to recover it.

Plaintiff said: I am a medical man by profession. I have known defendant since June, 1873. I knew him as an emigration agent. At that time I was an emigration agent myself. My first transaction with him was my lending him $7,500. This was given him for the purpose of clearing some blankets hypothecated by the Oriental Bank. I have never received that amount nor any equivalent in the way of service. I asked him for the payment of it several times, but he said he could not pay it because he had no funds. I had no connection with a coolie association at Macao, but I appointed a gentleman agent for an expedition of emigration to Peru by the vessel *Juan*. I deposited some money—$25,000—with the association of emigration agents. It was deposited for the purposes of answering disputes in the association, and for preventing competition amongst them. I subsequently wished to withdraw from the emigration business, and in doing so I made a claim on the Society for the $25,000 I deposited. I brought an action in this Court of foreign attachment, and attached the money in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Oriental Bank. Whilst that action was pending, I saw defendant. He called upon me. He proposed to intercede in the difference existing between me and the association at Macao. I accepted his services, and reduced to writing the terms on which I wished it settled. I produce a copy of the letter. It is in my letter book at Manila. My letter book is required at Manila for the purposes of my business.

Mr. Kingsmill objected to the admission of the letter, because plaintiff had in his possession what was next best to the original, and had failed to produce it.

His Lordship said he did not see how it could be admitted unless by consent. He subsequently admitted it, subject to the objection.

Witness continued: I sent the letter to defendant. He then left for Macao, and I saw him when he came back three days afterwards. He told me then that he had transacted the business of the difference between me and the association on the terms of the letter, and had settled it. He then paid me $13,000, and said within one week he would pay the balance of the $25,000 and all expenses. He did not do so. I found afterwards that Mr. Espantoso did not settle the matter on the basis of the letter, because he himself wanted to be one of the members of the association. I consented to Mr. Espantoso being one of the association, and made over to him the place that I could have held had I continued a member. I wrote a letter to him to this effect. Mr. Espantoso did occupy that place. On the 9th November, I received a letter from him, telling me that he would come and see me about the final settlement. I never received the $12,000 balance or $358 costs from defendant. I asked him for it on several occasions, but he said he had no funds at his disposal. On the 30th January, I wrote defendant a letter (put in and admitted subject to objection. The letter was asking defendant to [illegible] lance, and $7,500 loan, still due). I received no answer to that letter. I wrote him another on the 1st April, demanding payment in three days. On the 7th of April, I received an answer from defendant, saying he had hoped to settle the account before, but would call soon and do so. On the 30th June, I wrote another letter saying that if it was not paid at once I would make him understand that my friendship was not to be abused. He did not pay it, and I then commenced this suit.

By Mr. Kingsmill: I did not know Mr. Espantoso before June, 1873, when I lent him $7,500. I lent him that amount on the intercession of the Consul-General for Peru. I was at that time the owner of the steamer *Juan*. The vessel was at Macao on the day I lent the money. She had a cargo of coolies on board then, and she started on the 22nd June, but had to put back. Mr. Espantoso procured coolies for that vessel at the request of Mr. Olano. I did not expect coolies to be brought there for nothing. I paid $135 for each coolie to Mr. Olano. I knew Mr. Ortes, the acting Spanish Consul at Macao. I spoke to him in the early part of 1873, and told him I wanted coolies. Ortes and Espantoso did not visit me. I had seen them together. I am quite sure that I said nothing to Espantoso about loading coolies for that vessel in presence of Olano. I agreed to pay $10 for each man to Mr. Olano, and Mr. Espantoso got some of it. I did not take the $7,500 due by Mr. Espantoso into account when I was settling with Olano. I knew a Mr. Almero, in Macao, who was engaged in the coolie trade. Owing to the opposition of the coolie association, Almero found it difficult to carry on the business, and an agreement between he and I fell through in consequence. I had given him $20,000. I subsequently agreed to take $12,000 and lose the other $8,000 which he still owed me. I attended one meeting of the members of the coolie association. I signed the minutes once. I was a partner in the house of Prade & Co., Havannah. I gave Mr. Olano permission to sign my name at several meetings. $12,000 out of the $25,000 I paid into the association was Almero's credits. I wished to withdraw from the association after the unfortunate affair of the *Juan*. While everything looked prosperous with the vessel I did not do so. When the vessel came back all the coals on board had to be sold, and the boilers altered. I sustained a heavy loss by her. When the *Juan* left first she had 819 coolies on board, but the second time she left with 153 less. I lost considerably by this, and it was after this that I took the great disgust at the coolie business. When I left the association I agreed to guarantee any amount that fell to my share, I was furnished with an account showing that $8,271 was due by me. I repudiated many of the items because they had not been incurred on my account. I retired from the association on the understanding that all the $25,000 should be returned to me.

By Mr. Hayllar—The association accepted to my credit the sum of $12,000 due to me by Mr. Almero. I abandoned the suit commenced in this Court, so that it has never been tried. My purpose in coming here was to obtain labour for a plantation in Havannah, owned by the firm in which I was a partner. I have not carried on the ordinary business of emigration agent. There is no pretence for saying that the $7,500 was paid to defendant for loading the *Juan*. I have never before to-day heard of that defence.

By Mr. Kingsmill—I knew the assistant harbour-master at Macao. I never on any occasion told him that Espantoso was loading the *Juan* for me, and was to get commission for it.

By Mr. Hayllar—Defendant could not have loaded the vessel for me; that being in the hands of the association.

By His Lordship—I do not know what became of the blankets. I had no security for the money I lent defendant.

L. Viobi was now called by Mr. Kingsmill. He said—I was assistant harbour-master in June, 1873. I had to go on all the emigrant vessels. In June, 1873, I went on board the *Juan*. I was on board several times with Mr. Espantoso. He had charge of the vessel. I don't know who loaded her. I had no conversation with Mr. Fabregas about the loading of the vessel. He never told me who loaded the vessel.

By Mr. Hayllar—I do not known by whom Mr. Espantoso was employed. I know there was an agency.

Mr. Kingsmill then proceeded to address the jury for the defendant. They had already probably conceived the nature of the defence. Defendant denied that the money was lent to him, and said it was given for services rendered. There were no questions of law involved in the case. It was simply a question of fact, on which it was right a jury should decide. The evidence would be found to be contradictory. Plaintiff said he lent $7,500 to a person he had never seen before, and without security and without interest; of course the statement might be true; but certainly persons like Mr. Fabregas were "like angel's visits, few and far between." Such conduct was very remarkable, and its peculiarity must be considered by the jury when they came to balance one statement against another. Defendant would tell them how he came to be introduced to plaintiff; and he would say that plaintiff promised him $10 a head for all the coolies he could get for him. That understanding went on, and plaintiff purchased the *Juan*, and she was fitted up as a coolie ship. She left on the 2nd June, for Havannah with coolies. It was whilst she was at Macao that a cheque was given by plaintiff to defendant for the $7,500. What was the fair inference? Why, that the money was given for services rendered in connection with that ship. Defendant's statement fitted in with the known facts. Then as to the $12,000. Plaintiff must satisfy the jury that that sum actually reached defendant's hands. Mr. Hayllar had said that defendant was, by the arrangement entered into, made debtor to plaintiff for that sum. But that, as he had said, was not sufficient. It must be clearly proved that defendant received it; and he believed he should be able to prove that he never did. He would produce the assistant secretary and also a member of the association, and they would say the association never paid the money, and consequently Espantoso never had it.

Defendant was then called. He said I am a commission agent and broker in Hongkong. Two years ago I was at Macao. I knew Mr. Ortes, Acting Spanish Consul. In consequence of a communication which he made to me I came to Hongkong. I saw Mr. Fabregas at his own house, Praya East. Mr. Ortes was also present. Mr. Fabregas told Mr. Ortes he desired an interview with me. He said he wished me to load his steamer at Macao, and to take charge of it. He said he had previously made arrangements with Mr. Almero, but that he had had a quarrel, and it was broken. He asked me to superintend the loading, not actually get the coolies. After some conversation, he read a paper in which he said I was to have a commission of $10 a head for each emigrant put on board. I accepted this offer. I had to inspect the men, see that the provisions were good, and do all that agents have to do. When the steamer *Juan* arrived at Macao in June I was there. I was then aware of the emigration association. They took turns to load. The *Juan* came under the terms of that association. I superintended the men and the provisions, inspecting everything. I was at Macao some twenty days. I went out with the vessel, and returned with the pilot. That month plaintiff gave me a cheque for $7,500. It was my commission for loading. I had not completed loading then; there were only 400 on board. She left with 800 odd. I received some bales of blankets from plaintiff for the balance of my commission. I recollect plaintiff wishing to withdraw from the association later in the year. He requested the company to settle accounts with him. I know an account was furnished him and that he repudiated it. I had a part in the arrangement by which Mr. Fabregas separated from the association. He requested me to settle the matter with the association, and I offered to do so. Plaintiff had begun an action and it was agreed that he should withdraw it, paying all costs and advertising in the papers that he had withdrawn it. It was also agreed that by paying plaintiff $13,000, I should step into his place; that was the amount he had paid. I paid plaintiff that sum. I never received $12,000 from the association, or from anyone on its account, to pay Mr. Fabregas. I have to-day heard Mr. Fabregas's letter read, in which he states the basis on which I was to settle his affairs with the association. I received a letter to that effect, but it was on other terms that the matter was finally arranged; they are the terms just mentioned. Subsequently to the letter mentioned, plaintiff authorised me to take his place in the association. The original conditions could not be carried out. I was admitted a member on the payment of $13,000—what plaintiff had paid in cash. After paying that sum to plaintiff, I did not say I would pay him $12,000 more. I never said anything to raise such expectation. Before the 30th January Mr. Fabregas had not to my recollection claimed $12,000 besides the $13,000. He had asked me for the $7,500 because he said he had sustained several losses in respect of the *Juan*. I told him I could not do so. The money I promised to pay in the letter I sent him was whatever sum belonging to him I might get out of the liquidation of the company after deducting the sum of $13,000 which I considered plaintiff owed me.

By Mr. Hayllar—I cannot swear that I received a letter from plaintiff dated 29th January, demanding payment of $12,000 and the $7,500; nor can I swear that I did not receive such letter. Plaintiff had sent me a written demand for the $19,858. I have not kept any cash book. I told plaintiff I wanted $7,500, and he gave it to me saying it was for my services. The $13,000 was my own. I was admitted to the association on Mr. Fabregas's footing by paying that sum. There were three shipments whilst I was in the association, and I derived my share from them. I was paid the $7,500 for the fifteen days' work. I incurred no money risk. $10 a head is the usual commission.

By Mr. Kingsmill—I had been agent four times before for different houses, and always received the same rate of commission.

By His Lordship—I had no benefit from Mr. Fabregas's credits, because I did not load any ships. These credits are at Macao now.

Antonio Meher said—I am assistant secretary to the emigration association in Macao, and was so in 1873. Plaintiff was a member of it. He contributed $13,000 in cash, and $12,000 in credits. The credits were agreements between coolie contractors and the agents of the association. Mr. Almero was also a member of the association. The credits were on a contractor named Tuna, and at the time were considered very good. Mr. Fabregas wished to break off his connection with the association, and wanted the whole of his $25,000. The association did not pay Mr. Fabregas, or Mr. Espantoso to pay to Mr. Fabregas.

By Mr. Hayllar—The money standing to the credit of Mr. Fabregas was placed to the credit of Mr. Espantoso. The credits are now outstanding, and are irrecoverable.

By the Jury—The coolies shipped in the *Juan* were shipped under the association. Mr. Espantoso was not a member of the association then. Agents were allowed $6, $8, and $10.

Mr. Kingsmill briefly summed up, and Mr. Hayllar replied on the whole case.

His Lordship then summed up.

After an absence of nearly twenty-five minutes, the jury found for the plaintiff as follows:—On the first count (as to the $7,500) by six to one; on the second count (as to the $12,000) unanimously.

The Court rose at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

4th March.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

A STRAGGLER.

Wm. Vincent, a marine on board H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, arrested by P.C. No. 72, was sent on board, he being a straggler.

CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS.

Charles Markes, a marine on board the U.S.S. *Hartford*, arrested by O.C. 207 for being drunk, was discharged, the constable having been sent on other duty and not appearing.

REFUSAL TO PAY CHAIR HIRE.

John Caldwell, a seaman on board H.M.S. *Audacious*, was charged by chair coolie 596, with refusing to pay chair hire 50 cents, he being drunk. He was fined 50 cents, and ordered to pay 50 cents to chair coolies.

ASSAULT.

Hugh Carroll, a marine on board the U.S. corvette *Kearsage*, charged Wm. Colsen, a seaman residing at the Sailors' Home, with assaulting him. He said the prisoner committed the assault, alleging he had given information that he was a deserter from the *Kearsage*.

Sergeant Swanston corroborated this statement.

Philip Magar, carpenter on board the U.S. corvette *Kearsage* identified the prisoner as Thos. Anderson, who deserted from his vessel in December last at Shanghai.

The prisoner was fined $5 for the assault, in default, 14 days' imprisonment, application to be made at the gaol by the U.S. authorities for him to be given up.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.

Henry Bowley and John Law were charged by J. F. Shuster, steward at the Sailors' Home, with creating a disturbance in the Home, and Bowley with assaulting him.

Prosecutor said that Bowley was very drunk and made a great noise in the Home, striking some of the inmates. He went to quiet him, when he struck him also. The other prisoner, who had been drinking with him down town, came also to pacify him, but he did it in such a rough way that Mr. Lording ordered him to be taken into custody.

After the evidence of one of the men struck by Bowley, and that of P.C. 81, he was fined $5, in default, 14 days' hard labour; and the other prisoner discharged.

ASSAULT.

Tang Achow and Man Achung, two masons, were charged by Wong Yiu On, a cook, with assaulting him.

The case was proved, and the first prisoner was fined $1, and the second prisoner $2.

RUSSIAN SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.

Tushkoff, a seaman on board the Russian corvette *Askold*, was charged with being drunk and assaulting Indian constable Alli Hussin, No. 600, in the execution of his duty, and tearing his uniform coat.

Police Sergeant Wassenius said he was stationed at No. 5 Police-station, and hearing a whistle and a noise outside went out and found twenty Russian seamen drunk and very obstreperous, and assaulting the Indian constable, who was endeavouring to bring the prisoner along.

The prisoner was fined $2 for the assault, and ordered to pay $2 for the damage done to the constable's coat.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

The remanded case in which H. Clay and another seaman named Rivers were charged with assaulting Chinese constable No. 223 came on again to-day, the man having been discharged from Hospital.

The first prisoner was fined $5, and the second $10.

NAVAL WARFARE.

P.O. Bond No. 4, charged Wong Atong, a cargo boatman, and two boatwomen with fighting and creating a disturbance in their endeavour to get alongside the steamship *Formosa* on her arrival from Canton.

The first prisoner was fined $5; in default, one month's hard labour; the second $2, or 14 days'; and the third $3, or 21 days' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

J. Ozorio, an apprentice on board the British ship *Forward*, now in Aberdeen Docks, charged a carpenter, named Wong Lin Chi, with the unlawful possession of 9½ lbs. of new composition nails, which he was carrying away out of the docks in his basket.

The prisoner denied the charge, and was fined in the sum of £5; or, in default, to be imprisoned for three months.

STEALING CLOTHES.

Chun Asing, a boatman, was charged by his master, Cheong Ashing, with stealing from him a pair of shoes and a pair of trowsers.

The prisoner, who admitted the charge, was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

OBSTRUCTION.

Chun Apo, a chair coolie, was fined 50 cents for obstructing the entrance to the Stag Hotel at 11 o'clock last night.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

A CHINESE CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

The remanded case in which Mak Ashing, Chinese constable No. 273, was charged with entering a brothel, assaulting the cook, and intimidating the mistress, in reference to a case in which a man got 14 days for assaulting one of the inmates, came on again to-day.

The prisoner denied the charge, and said he did not strike the cook.

On examination of the Police defaulters' book, there were eight cases recorded against him.

His Worship told prisoner that he had power to flog him, but he would not do it although he deserved it. He, as a police constable, had attempted to thwart the ends of justice, and he would sentence him to six months' hard labour, and order him to be exposed in the stocks at the scene two hours, with a card on his back describing his crime and the fact of his being a police constable.

THE "AUDACIOUS" CONTINGENT.

The remanded case in which H. Whitcombe, a seaman unemployed, Chas. Shea, Alex. Hook, and W. Hayes, seamen on board H.M.S. *Audacious* were charged by P.C. McFarlane (No. 58) with being drunk and disorderly came on again to-day. The second, third and fourth prisoners being discharged were made witnesses in a charge of assault by H. Whitcombe on their shipmate named Burges.

A. Dixon, an ordinary seaman on board H.M.S. *Audacious*, said he was in the company of Burges and going along the Queen's Road when they came up to some American seamen. He saw the prisoner deliberately come up to Burges and strike him on the head with a club and then drop it. The prisoner then went and stood on the pavement as if nothing had been done. The seamen around accused him of the act, and the police came and took him into custody.

The prisoner denied the charge, and said he could prove that he was in the London Inn till 11 o'clock with a friend.

E. Gardener said he was a seaman, and had known the prisoner for six years, and always thought him a quiet man. He was with the prisoner in the London Inn till 11 o'clock, and he did not see him with a stick.

The prisoner received the benefit of the doubt, and was discharged.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Li Aki, accountant at the Wo On pawnbrokers shop, charged one Hi Atak, a chair coolie to Messrs. Lammert, Atkinson & Co., with the unlawful possession of a pawn ticket for a jacket. He said that on the 17th ultimo, he was ordered by the Court to deliver it up to parties who laid claim to the jacket.

The prisoner gave full description of the jacket in question, and said his wife made it, and produced other jackets of the same make, size, and cloth.

The prisoner was then discharged, and the pawnbroker ordered to deliver up the jacket to him on payment of the money deposited.

THE STATE OF PERSIA.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Shah's visit to Europe has occasioned many alterations in the external appearance of the upper and middle classes in Persia. Shoes are worn, the baggy trousers are reduced, the chin is shaven—an innovation obnoxious to the orthodox Mahomedans—the cap is not so high, and the whole dress is a mixture of Armenian and European fashions. But chairs are not adopted; they are used only for European visitors, while the natives fold their legs on the cushion or footstool. In religious matters the old fanaticism is less frequently displayed, and the missionaries enjoy great liberty. The numerous Armenian Christians are conscious of the protection of the Russian Ambassador, and their influence is materially increased by many of the foreign residents marrying their daughters, as European wives often go to Europe, and are a burden rather than a comfort to their husbands, while the Armenian women are not inferior in looks to their English sisters. The old abuses in the Government still exist. The Army is a real plague spot. Only day labourers and the poor are enrolled, the rich purchasing exemption by presents to the officers. Three marks a month are punctually paid to the men, but all allowance for clothes is curtailed, so that the soldier in order to live is driven to plunder, in which he only too gladly indulges in the most brutal fashion. The tendency to dishonesty is an ineradicable element of the national character, and is only repressed in Teheran under the immediate eye of the Shah. There alone the lower classes breathe freely, for they do not suffer from the general tyranny of officials of all grades, and the soldiers dare not invade the houses and fields and take what they please without payment. The famine of 1872 has inflicted serious wounds on the country. The English arbitrators who traversed Seistan during the time of the greatest distress to settle the boundaries of Persia passed days without seeing a child or hearing a song. They estimated the mortality at 1,500,000, more than a quarter of the population. The railway projected by Baron Reuter is at a standstill. It is hoped that an equivalent will be found for it, as the Shah is very anxious for improved communications, and recently ordered a survey for a horse railway from Teheran to Schah Abdul Azim, while he has summoned Post Office officials from Austria to organize a Postal Service.

The landlord of a hotel in Boston entered, in an angry mood, the sleeping apartment of a boarder and said, "Now, sir, I want you to pay your bill, and you must! I've asked you for it often enough, and I tell you now, that you don't leave my house till you pay it." "Good!" said his lodger; "just put that in writing; make a regular agreement of it; I'll stay with you as long as I live!"

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

The Congress of the United States of America has provided for the holding of an Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine. A proclamation by the President, issued July 4th, 1873, announced the Exhibition and commended it to all nations.

The Commissioners appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend the transmission of articles intended for the Centennial Exhibition are as follows:—

For the ports of Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang, Edward B. Drew, Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo.

For the ports of Shanghai, Ningpo, Chinkiang, Kewkiang and Hankow, Gustav Dietring, Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo.

For the ports of Foochow, Amoy, Tamsuy, Takow, Swatow, and Canton, Charles Hannen, or *pro tem.* J. L. Hammond, Commissioner of Customs at Swatow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

The Exhibition will be held at Fairmount Park, in the City of Philadelphia, and will be opened on the 19th day of April, 1876, and closed on the 19th of October following.

All governments have been invited to appoint Commissions, for the purpose of organizing their departments of the Exhibition. The Director-General should be notified of the appointment of such Foreign Commissions before January 1st, 1875.

Full diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the Foreign Commissions on or before February 1st, 1875, indicating the localities to be occupied by each nation, subject, however, to revision and readjustment.

Applications for space, and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the Commission of the country to which the applicant belongs.

Foreign Commissions are requested to notify the Director-General, not later than May 1st, 1875, whether they desire any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount.

Before December 1st, 1875, the Foreign Commissions must furnish the Director-General with approximate plans, showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and also with lists of their exhibitors, and other information necessary for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

Products brought into the United States, at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Port Huron, New Orleans, or San Francisco, intended for display at the International Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition buildings under proper supervision of customs officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods, unless entered for consumption in the United States.

The transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

The installation of heavy articles requiring special foundations or adjustment, should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition Buildings will commence on January 1st, 1876, and no articles will be admitted after March 31st, 1876.

Space assigned to Foreign Commissions and not occupied on the 1st of April, 1876, will revert to the Director-General for re-assignment.

If products are not intended for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor; and they will be excluded from the examination by the International Juries.

An Official Catalogue will be published in four distinct versions,—viz., English, French, German, and Spanish. The sale of Catalogues is reserved to the Centennial Commission.

The ten departments of the classification which will determine the relative location of articles in the Exhibition,—except in such collective exhibitions as may receive special sanction,—and also the arrangement of names in the Catalogue, are as follows:—

I. *Raw Materials—Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal.*
II. *Materials and Manufactures used for food, or in the Arts, the result of Extractive or Combining Processes.*
III. *Textile and Felted Fabrics; Apparel, Costumes, and Ornaments for the Person.*
IV. *Furniture and Manufactures of general use in construction and in dwellings.*
V. *Tools, Implements, Machines, and Processes.*
VI. *Motors and Transportation.*
VII. *Apparatus and Methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.*
VIII. *Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, etc.*
IX. *Plastic and Graphic Arts.*
X. *Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Condition of Man.*

Foreign Commissions may publish Catalogues of their respective sections.

Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and water-power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitively at the time of the allotments of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Centennial Commission at a fixed price. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

Exhibitors must provide, at their own cost, all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require; and all counter-shafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the Machinery Hall. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

Special constructions of any kind, whether in the buildings or grounds, can only be made upon the written approval of the Director-General.

The Centennial Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise, however originating.

Favorable facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors or Foreign Commissions may insure their own goods.

Foreign Commissions may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the exhibition is open to the public. Appointments of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Director-General.

Foreign Commissions, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of his having been approved by the proper Commission.

Each package must be addressed "To the Commission for [*Name of Country*], at the International Exhibition of 1876, Philadelphia, United States of America," and should have at least two labels affixed to different but not opposite sides of each case, and giving the following information:—

(1) The country from which it comes; (2) name or firm of the exhibitor; (3) residence of the exhibitor; (4) department to which objects belong; (5) total number of packages sent by that exhibitor; (6) serial number of that particular package.

Within each package should be a list of all objects it contains.

If no authorized person is at hand to receive goods on their arrival at the Exhibition buildings, they will be removed without delay, and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.

Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exhibition.

The removal of goods will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition.

Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the Director-General's sanction.

Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before December 31st, 1876. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Director-General and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the Centennial Commission.

Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, the organisation of international juries, awards of prizes, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

Communications concerning the Exhibition should be addressed to "The Director-General, International Exhibition, 1876, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A."

The Centennial Commission reserves the right to explain or amend these regulations, whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interests of the Exhibition.

A. T. GOSHORN, *Director-General.*

John L. Campbell, *Secretary*,
Philadelphia, July 4th, 1874.

PARSEE FEMALES.

A Parsee correspondent, writing from a mofussil station, considers the social condition of Parsee females so deplorable that he loudly calls for Government interference in the matter by improved legislation. What with early and ill-assorted marriages and the consequent growth of immorality, the domestic relations of most Zoroastrian families have, he maintains, become truly degrading to the community at large. The home-life of a people is undoubtedly the best test of its advancement in all that contributes to the happiness of social existence, and if the above account reflects the actual state of things as prevailing among Parsees, the modern civilization for the majority of the race must mean the thinnest possible varnish.—*Times of India.*

THE REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

Mr. A. E. Smithers, manager of the London and River Plate Bank, writes to the *Financier* in reference to an article in that paper:—My attention has been drawn to the leading article in your paper of this date, wherein, after conveying certain news just received by telegram from Montevideo, you add, "Upon inquiry, this intelligence receives confirmation at the hands of the River Plate Bank," whereas our telegram only states as follows:—"Uruguayan Government fallen; rebels in power; general alarm; business suspended; British squadron in harbour." This, you will see, does not in any way allude to or confirm some of the statements made by you, and particularly your assertion that the new President "will in all probability suspend any further remittances to Europe for the service of the foreign debt."

THE NEXT POPE.

The Ultramontane *Pfalzer Zeitung* says that in case of vacancy of the Papal See, Prince Bismarck would use all his influence to have Cardinal Hohenlohe elected, and that the Governments interested in the matter would accept the choice, as the secret documents of the Arnim trial prove. If France objected, a military demonstration would be made on the Rhine. The new Pope would recognize the politico-religious legislation of Germany, and annul the decrees of the Vatican Council of 1870.

The *Magdeburg Gazette* hears from Vienna that in Count Andrassy's answer to Prince Bismarck's despatch relative to the election of the next Pope it is stated "that the Emperor Francis Joseph does not intend to renounce the historical right of the exclusion of candidates of whom he does not approve at the next Papal election."

FREIGHT RATES.

A Liverpool correspondent of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* writes:—

The year 1874 closed with great depression in Shipping. During the early part of it freights outwards opened tolerably good, and 35s per ton for coals was paid to Bombay, both from Birkenhead and Wales, whilst about the same time 40s could be had to China and Japan, and 32s 6d and 35s to Rio de Janeiro and Monte Video respectively; but before the year closed the rate to Bombay was only 19s, to Rio 22s, and to Monte Video 24s. To the United States Ports the rates for sailing ships have been practically nil, inasmuch as the loading and discharging expenses absorbed all that could be obtained. In short, at the close of the year no remunerative outward employment was to be had for sailing vessels. In the early months of the year fairly remunerative rates were obtainable homewards—for instance, 60s from Bombay, and 65s to 67s 6d from Calcutta; but now 45s is the rate from the former, and 50s to 55s for jute from the latter place. California, which in the early part of the year promised good returns to Shipowners, owing to a combination by men called "Grangers," the produce of the country was withheld from shipment, and to this circumstance—and, consequent thereupon, a large accumulation of tonnage—rates fell to 50s., now 55s. to 60s.; whilst had trade flowed legitimately the probable result would have been that freights would have ruled at or over 70s. per ton throughout. To come nearer home, cotton freights from the American Atlantic Ports, as well as from the Gulf of Mexico, were ruinously low—¼d. to 13-32d. from the former, and 15-32d. to ½d. per lb. from the latter. These rates simply mean a loss to the Shipowner on the voyage, without any provision for depreciation. In the Timber Trade the same result awaits the Shipowner, as everyone knows that a freight of 30s. per load (the current rate) will not meet the requirements of a voyage if there be not an outward freight also earned. To add to the unfavourable position of Shipowners—owing to the frequency of burning of coal-laden ships, Underwriters in self-defence have raised the rates of Insurance to such a height that, with the now current freights outwards, the Owner might as well despatch his ship in ballast. As instances—from Wales to China, 9 guineas per cent. premium is asked; to Singapore, 8 guineas; to Bombay, 6 guineas; whilst from the Tyne 1 or 2 per cent. more is charged—10 and 12 guineas per cent. was paid by one Shipowner from that river to Aden—these on wooden ships; and this high charge is also applicable, but in a lesser degree, to iron ships. Take one of 1,200 tons register, worth £20,000, laden with coal for Bombay, the insurance premium would reach £1,000, to be met out of a gross freight of £1,700. And if this is the cheerless state of the case outwards, the prospects homewards, speaking generally, are scarcely more promising. It may be said that the case is one of supply and demand, and cannot be regulated by any other law; still it is quite within the province of Owners to put the question to the test, whether it is not probable that, by a little more consideration for their own interests, by placing in ordinary for a time a small percentage of their tonnage, they may not in the result, by an enhancement of frights, obtain a return that will in the end eventuate in a profit on their capital embarked.

Attention is called in the *Times* by "A Catholic" to the fact that the name of Lord Camoys has been struck out of the list of Catholic peers in the "Catholic Directory" for 1875. This Directory is printed *permissu superiorum*, and the editor is Archbishop Manning's secretary. "A Catholic" asks whether the excision is the act of Lord Camoys himself or of some other person.

A CAT STORY.—There is a Chinese cat in Athol, Mass, that has an extra claw to each foot, resembling a thumb, and goes about opening doors by taking hold and turning the round knobs thereto. Thus says the Worcester *Spy*, and the reader is expected to believe it; but when that paper asserts further that that cat shuts doors behind her in the same way, it goes a step too far for pardonable credulity.

Dr. Richard Fegan, M.D., writes to the *Times* to state that Mrs. Dudden, the widow of the late Captain Dudden, commander of the *La Plata*, was safely delivered of a son on Monday evening, and that both mother and child are progressing satisfactorily. She is still unconscious of the sad fate of her husband, and will be kept in ignorance of it until sufficiently recovered to bear the shock of such news.

A telegram of Cape Coast news to the 29th of December states:—Governor Strahan returned from Leeward on the 27th inst. The weather is much improved. There is a possibility of the slave question proving troublesome, as chiefs from the interior complain strongly of their people leaving them. Trade suffers in consequence, as the traders will fear to come to the Coast when their carriers are allowed to leave them. The health of the Coast is fair. The *Monrovia* is on shore at Lagos with no hope of getting cleared.

STORY OF HORACE GREELEY.—Here is another story about Horace Greeley: On a certain occasion, as he sat writing at his editorial desk, he received a visit from an irate man, who spent fifteen minutes in pouring out upon his head a torrent of denunciation, to which the abused man replied not by so much as a single word. At length the visitor, seeing that the editor could not be induced to pay him the compliment of defending himself, passed out of the door with a growl. Thereupon Mr. Greeley, rising, with his pen in his hand, and, following the departing censor, cried out: "Come back, my friend, and free your mind. Don't go off without entirely relieving yourself."

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

Mr. Compton Reade is to be the literary editor of the resuscitated *Leader*, and Mr. S. Phillips Day its art editor.

The foundation-stone of a new parish church has been laid at Harby, Lincolnshire, by Mrs. Jarvis, of Doddington Hall. The late G. K. Jarvis, Esq., had left £1,100 towards this work.

The first mission church erected in connection with the Wilberforce Memorial Fund has been opened on a plot of land in the parish of St. George, Albany Road, Camberwell. It is an iron church, and will accommodate 250 persons. The building is the gift of a private donor.

The death is recorded of the celebrated French engraver, M. A. G. Rousseaux, whose rendering of Ary Scheffer's "Christ and St. John" secured his artistic reputation. He also engraved Delaroche's "Christian Martyr," Hébert's "Virgin and Infant Jesus," and some of Correggio's works.

The Christmas gift of the Emperor of Germany to the King of Italy was his own portrait, painted, life-size, by Karl Arnold, who has represented the Emperor as standing before a chair of state, in full general's uniform, wearing the riband, chain, and star of the Italian Order of the Annunziata.

Several journals have stated that the celebrated "Violin-Player," by Raphael, has been lost; but *Le Français* says that it has never left Rome, though the public are not allowed to see it. It is reported that it will ere long be sold, along with a few paintings forming the collection of the Sciarra Palace.

The *Japan Gazette* learns that a large work on "Japanese Ceramic Art," by Messrs. Bowes & Audsley, is in active preparation; the first part will probably be ready early in 1875. The plates are being printed in Paris in the highest style of chromo-lithography, and the work will be one of the most beautiful of its kind ever produced.

The *Morning Post* says that the Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, to grant a pension of £50 a year to the widow of Giovanni Battista Falcieri, the faithful servant of Lord Byron, celebrated in the writings of the great poet, as well as in those of Moore, Rogers, and Shelley, by the name of "Tita."

Among the disasters at the fire at Littleton House was the destruction of Hogarth's picture of "Strolling Players in a Barn," which had been painted, in 1741, for Mr. Wood, of Littleton, for the sum of £25, the original receipt for the picture being attached to it. The picture was insured for £1,000, and was about to be removed to the South Kensington Museum.

We (*Figaro*) said, some months since, that Miss Elizabeth Thompson was engaged on a picture for next year's Academy, having for its subject the charge of French cavalry on English infantry, formed in square, at the battle of Waterloo—a theme that will test the artist's powers both as regards men and horse. The title of the picture will be, "The 28th at Quatre Bras."

The "golden wedding" of the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., F.R.S., has lately been celebrated at St. James' Parsonage, Hampstead road. Dr. Stebbing wrote the first article in the first number of the *Athenæum*, and is the author of "The History of the Christian Church," "History of the Reformation," "History of Chivalry," "Jesus and other Poems," "Lives of Italian Poets," and other works.

Some valuable manuscripts relating to the Cornish language have (the *Academy* states) been recently purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. They were chiefly the work of the late Rev. John Bannister, and consist of a "Gerlever Cernonuk," or vocabulary, a glossary of Cornish names, some miscellaneous collections relating to the language, and an interleaved copy of Johnson's English Dictionary with MS. notes of Cornish equivalents of words.

At a public meeting in Glasgow it has been resolved to form an industrial mission settlement at the south end of Lake Nyassa, in connection with the Free and Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Scotland, as a memorial to Livingstone. It was stated that it is proposed to raise £10,000 in the first instance, and nearly the half of that sum was subscribed at the meeting. The station is to be placed under the charge of Mr. E. D. Young, R.N., who commanded the Livingstone Search Expedition.

A subscription bust of Mr. Spurgeon was lately unveiled at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. We hope that it was not so thoroughly realistic—especially as to the white tie and coat and waistcoat—as was the bust of the reverend gentleman exhibited, some years ago, in the sculpture den at the Royal Academy. On that occasion Mr. Spurgeon's bust was placed next to that of the beautiful and classical-featured Mrs. Frederick Wynn Knight, and the contrast was so great as to invite comparisons that were not "odorous."—*Figaro.*

The *Pioneer* informs us that the Secretary of State for India has appointed Dr. G. Thibaut, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University College of Aberystwith, to the Anglo-Sanskrit Professorship in the Banaras College, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Gough. Dr. Thibaut is a Sanskritist of great attainments. He was employed under Professor Max Müller in editing the two-volume edition of the text of the Rigveda, and at the late International Congress of Orientalists he read a very able paper on the Geometry of the Vedas.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from New Zealand, says:—"Those of your readers who take an interest in Maori matters may care to know that a Maori chief, Henare Tomoana, who resides a few miles from Napier, in Hawke's Bay, is trying the novel experiment of a Maori newspaper. The *Wananga*, as the new journal is called, is published fortnightly, printed in Maori, with an English translation in a parallel column. A local paper 'hails the birth and existence' of its 'contemporary' as one of the 'healthiest signs yet given by the Maoris of their progress in civilization.'"

A subscription was lately opened in Baden to erect a plain monument in the churchyard of Rastatt to the memory of the unfortunate Republicans who were shot there in 1849 when the Prussians marched into the duchy under the present Emperor, then Crown Prince, and put the revolution down. The usual sanction was obtained from the civil authorities; but the erection of the memorial has been officially prohibited by the Imperial commandant of the fortress, who informs the committee that he is the legal representative of the court-martial which sentenced the unfortunate persons referred to, and as such cannot allow their graves to be disturbed.

Galignani states that the copyright of the works of the late M. Michelet has been disposed of at the office of M. Meignen, notary. Some difficulty having occurred among the heirs of the deceased, a necessity arose of putting up that portion of the property to public competition. Among the persons present were MM. Charpentier, Dentu, Michel Lévy, Lachaud, Lacroix, and others of the principal publishers of Paris. The whole was put up in one lot at the price of 196,000 f. No bid was made, and the amount was gradually reduced to 50,000 f. Offers of a small amount were then forthcoming, until finally MM. Lévy, brothers, were declared to be the purchasers at 56,000 f.

As there has lately been some talk of the removal of the Monument to make way for the improvement of King William-street, it may be worth while to notice the views of an art critic soon after the time that column was erected. In 1734 a pamphlet appeared under the title of "A Critical Review of the Publick Buildings in and about London and Westminster." The writer makes some suggestions which have since been carried out. He wishes the view of St. Martin's Church opened out towards Charing-cross, and would have Lincoln's-inn-fields "made a credit to the whole city;" while he observes with regret that from Devonshire House to Hyde Park-corner "there is nothing remarkable except the shops and yards of the statuaries; and sorry I am that they afford a judicious foreigner such flagrant opportunities to arraign and condemn our taste." Piccadilly seems to have been the Euston-road of a hundred and fifty years ago. The writer's opinions as to the Monument are not yet quite out of date:—"The Monument is undoubtedly the noblest modern column in the world. . . . Nothing can be more bold and surprising, nothing more beautiful and harmonious, . . . nothing material can be cavilled with but the inscriptions round about it. Nothing, indeed, can be more ridiculous than its situation, unless the reason which is assigned for so doing (*sic*). I am of opinion if it had been raised where Cheapside Conduit stood, it would have been as effectual a remonstrance of the misfortune it is designed to record, and would at once have added an inexpressible beauty to the vista, and received as much as it gave." Sir Robert Peel's statue now occupies the site of the conduit; and it must be admitted that the Monument would form, in its place, a fine group with the dome of St. Paul's as it is seen from the end of Paternoster-row.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

RITUALISM AND ROMANISM.

Monsignor Capel, in the *Times* of January 16th, brings to a close the correspondence between Canon Liddon and himself, by giving some further quotations from Ritualist publications to prove his assertion that the Ritualists are disseminating Roman Catholic doctrines. The first quotation Monsignor Capel makes is from "The Priest to the Altar," which he says he has been informed was edited by Dr. Liddon and another High Church clergyman; and the passages he quotes, Monsignor Capel says, contain "in our own language our doctrine of the Real Presence." From a book published by a "Father of the Society of St. Joseph," Monsignor Capel quotes a prayer to the Virgin, and "A few plain directions for awakening in the heart a pious devotion to Mary." Among the recommendations is the following:—"Keep an image or picture of Mary among your objects of piety, and wear a medal bearing her effigy." Another member of the same society edits a book called "Oratory Worship," which, Monsignor Capel says, "might, with the smallest modification, be used by our own people. I must avow it almost took me in." He concludes by asking the Canon and the Ritualist clergy why they should hide the doctrines and practices to which he has referred if they are legitimate. "I cannot conceive, for instance," he says, "why one of our books, the 'Manuel des Confesseurs,' should be translated under the little of the 'Priest in Absolution,' be widely circulated among Ritualist clergy, become their guide-book in the Confessional, and then, because the matter is discovered, that it should be said Confession in the Church of England is merely counselled, but not exacted."

Monsignor Capel also writes to the *Daily News* with reference to the following passage in an article which appeared in that journal:—"Dr. Newman, we are glad to see, limits very distinctly for himself the authority of Papal intervention. We certainly did not understand Archbishop Manning or Monsignor Capel to adopt such view." Monsignor Capel sends a long extract from his Reply to Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation to show "how thoroughly he is at one with the distinguished Oratorian."

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

The Denver *Democrat*, of December 5th, has the following:—

A terrible story comes to us from North-western Wyoming. It is too horrible for detail, and almost too improbable for belief; but coming as it does from well authenticated sources, and recited by one of the witnesses to the tragedy, it may be accepted and relied upon as correct.

Mr. Emile Desplane, an old fur trader of the Upper Missouri, arrived in this city yesterday from Rattlesnake range of mountains in North-western Wyoming. He brought with him two wagons loaded with peltries—the result of the past year's trapping. He is accompanied by two young half-breeds of the Shoshone tribe, who corroborate Desplane's statement.

He states that while engaged in hunting upon one of the tributaries of Green River last September, he came upon a camp of white men, which at first appeared to have been suddenly deserted. It was well supplied with groceries and provisions and all the equipage for four pack animals. It appeared evident from the adjacent surroundings that the camp had not been visited for a long time. It contained all the apparatus necessary for gulch mining, all in a new condition and intact. As the region in which the discovery was made is far away from the range of hunting parties or Sioux and Cheyennes, and as the Snakes or Shoshones are harmless and peaceful, Desplanes concluded that the camp had been abandoned voluntarily. He camped a few days on the stream, which was fairly alive with beaver, and made use of the stores in the miners camp. One day, while crossing over a hog back, or divide, a few miles south of the camp, and about fifty miles from Fremont Peak, he came upon the remains of three men, the bones of whom had been scattered for a distance of half a mile around. The skull of one of the men had been dragged off by the wolves nearly a mile from the other remains. There were two saddles entire, and two leather money belts rifled of their contents, as well as some clothing, and a few discolored papers. Mr. Desplanes made, with the assistance of the two Snake Indians who accompanied him, a thorough examination of the camp and the scene of slaughter, and this is the explanation:

A party of four or five white prospectors had spent several days in the camp. Three of the party were killed while out hunting by the other member or members of the party. The bodies were rifled of money and the animals and valuables taken off.

In camp were found letters bearing the Philadelphia and Albany, N. Y., post-marks, and addressed to G. L. Robinson, Denver, Colorado, and Samuel Prevett, Denver, Colorado. A few photographs were found among the other trinkets in camp, which had probably been left for a day's prospecting or hunt.

It is quite evident that another foul and mysterious murder has been committed. This crime cannot be blamed upon the Indians, as they would have taken the scalps and arms and left the money. White men, or a white man has committed this horrible crime, which is by a mere accident brought to public notice. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators will be identified and brought to justice. But this is very improbable.

OCCUPATION AND LONGEVITY.—The opinions of country doctors all over the State have, during the past year, been obtained by the Massachusetts Board of Health, with a view to determine the effect of occupation on longevity. It appears that a table collated for 28 years shows the average of farmers at death to be 65·13 years—figures far in advance of any other callings, and greatly exceeding the lifetime of active mechanics, not in shops, who, averaging 52·62 years, appear next on the list. The opinions of the physicians consulted also show that the farmer's chances of long life are somewhat greater than those of any other class. As regards general health, there appear to be divided views, the large majority of doctors, however, holding that farmers and their families enjoy better health than most people, while a respectable minority advocate the reverse.

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Fungus, 10 bags, at $43.20, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
White Wax, 3 pieces, at $84.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Potatoe Flour, 100 bags, at Tls. 1.12.0, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
American Flour, 50lbs., 500 bags, at $1.22, by Kwong-chong-loong to local trader.
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H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1485

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain F. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 361 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Thebaud, expected here on the 8th instant from Amoy, will leave for the above Port about 24 hours after her arrival.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
343 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

THE German Steamship

"EGERIA,"

1,521 tons Register, Captain Entwisle, will load here for the above Ports, and will be despatched on or about 20th March.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
337 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Schooner

"WM. PHILLIPS,"

Healy, Master, will load as above and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 316 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG.

(To follow the German Bark "Norma.")

THE German Brig

"PERI,"

F. G. Crantz, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 256 Hongkong, 16th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship

"LORD MACAULAY,"

R. Monkman, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 246 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Bark

"HANSA,"

582 Tons, Captain Oest, will load here for above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
247 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Brig

"TARTAR,"

Captain Kaemena, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 339 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"GAME COCK,"

Captain Stoddard, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 109 Hongkong, 18th January, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Bark

"HERMON"

will load here for above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 198 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Barque

"CANDIDA,"

Obieta, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 201 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1935 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "AVA," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 10th March, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "COLORADO" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 1st, 1875.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

by Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.................$1.50
Neatly Bound..................................$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

炭煤記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Manila.—Per *Formosa*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Iloilo.—Per *Delia*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*AVA*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 11th March, at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 11th March, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 10th March.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 11th March.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1875.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet viâ Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi............ } 34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles.......... } 34 " "
When forwarded viâ Southampton......... } 26 " "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

As some misapprehension exists regarding the transmission of Packets and Samples through the Post, it is hereby notified for general information, that the privilege of sending such articles through the Post at the rates of postage applicable to them is restricted to *bonâ fide Trade Patterns or Samples of Merchandise.* Goods sent for Sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by *one private individual to another* which are not actually patterns or samples, are not admissible.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination viâ Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters.....................24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers.............. 8 " each.
For Books and Patterns..... { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents. / " 2 " 8 " / " 4 " 12 " / every additional 4 " 12 " }

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that a line of British Mail Contract Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveyance of correspondence from Hongkong for the foreign ports on the East African Coast, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on letters addressed to Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce, newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, on and after the 1st January, 1875, the Postage on Correspondence forwarded by *Private Ship* to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—

For Letters,...........8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers,.............2 " each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns............ } 6 " for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on such correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advance) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi............42 cents each half-ounce
When forwarded viâ Marseilles..........36 cents each half-ounce
When forwarded viâ Southampton......28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight.................................2 cents.
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces...........................4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces..........................8 "

and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

Extracts.

BESSIE AND I.

BY MEM.

You Moon! *Have you got any God in the sky?*
That we should be scorned by passers by,
And left in the street to starve and die,—
Bessie and I?

We've been thrust away from many a door,
And we only asked the alms of the poor,
A crust of bread and a bed on the floor,—
Bessie and I.

We're hungry and tired, and sore are our feet,
From treading so long up and down the street
Through the blinding storm of snow and sleet,—
Bessie and I.

I guess I'll make us a bed in the snow,
For Sissy's so tired, and then you must know
In all this city we've nowhere to go,—
Bessie and I.

We'd go to Heaven, if it wasn't so high,
But maybe angels will come, by-and-by,
And carry us up to the bright, blue sky,—
Bessie and I.

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.

When Edward Irving was asked if in conversation with Coleridge he could ever get in a word, the great preacher answered, "I never wish to get one in." And it is related that at the inn in which Coleridge was sojourning just before his marriage, the landlord was so struck with his conversation that he offered him board and lodging free if he would only stay in the house and talk.—*Cornhill.*

HOW TO RENDER CLOTHING NON-INFLAMMABLE.

A large number of lives are lost every year by the burning of clothing of women and children, and many disastrous fires result from the igniting of bed clothing, curtains, and other light fabrics made entirely of cotton or silk. A simple expedient which would render such materials non-inflammable would prove invaluable to every household. Many experiments have been made with various combinations of chemicals, but none have been entirely successful. More than a dozen years ago there appeared in a London chemical journal a formula for a solution which it is said can be used by mixing it with the starch for fabrics which are laundried, and can also be used for other fabrics, and without injury to texture or color in any case. This formula has been recently republished by the *Insurance Monitor*, and is as follows: "To prepare a solution of minimum strength, a concentrated solution of tungstate of soda is diluted with water to twenty degrees Tralles, and then mixed with 3 per cent. of phosphate of soda." We should be glad to know the results of experiments with this preparation.

CORDELIA.

It remains that I try to say something of Cordelia, though I do not forget Schlegel's words, "Of Cordelia's heavenly beauty of soul I do not dare to speak." She tells us of herself, and you may accept every word her true lips utter, that

"what I will intend,
I'll do't before I speak."

Her whole nature shrinks from loud avowals and protestations. She loves to be, not to seem. When Goneril's tongue overflows with fine phrases of filial affection, her very soul recoils.

"What shall Cordelia do? Love, and be silent."

When Regan rivals her elder sister in professions, she whispers to herself—

"Then poor Cordelia!
And yet not so; since, I am sure, my love's
More ponderous than my tongue."

When at last her turn comes in this queer *viva voce* examination, all her truthful instincts are aroused, and it seems to her it would be treason to add her voice to the lying chorus. Also the question is put to her in a way dreadfully offensive to her disinterested spirit—

"What can you say, to draw
A third more opulent than your sisters! Speak."

Is love to be traded in so? Are the treasures of the soul to be bought and sold? She will not say a word! Perhaps, one might say, she cannot say a word. It is true that she "cannot heave her heart into her mouth." Still less does she care to "mend her speech a little, lest it should mar her fortune." Blame her, if you please, and tell us what a perfect person would have done. What you say may be all very true, but the world is not populated by perfect persons, and Shakespeare does not make it his business to draw perfect persons. And you must take her as she is. She will have to suffer for this waywardness, perhaps. Let us only think for the present of the impulses of truth that govern her being. The poor King, when he curses her, does indeed bless her—

"Thy truth, then, be thy dower."

It is so: this is the divine "settlement" nature has made for her! Truth is indeed her jointure. And so the King of France is right when he declares "she is herself a dowry." Who does not applaud and envy his high choice?—

"Fairest Cordelia, thou art most rich, being poor;
Most choice, forsaken; and most loved, despised!
Thee and thy virtues here I seize upon:
Be it lawful, I take up what's cast away.
Gods, gods! 'tis strange, that from their cold'st neglect
My love should kindle to inflamed respect.
Thy dowerless daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, of ours, and our fair France:
Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy
Can buy this unprized precious maid of me.—
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest here, a better where to find."

We see nothing more of this fair, true woman till towards the end of the piece, when she lands with forces to avenge her father's wrongs. But Shakespeare has contrived to keep her perpetually before our mind's eye.—*Fortnightly Review.*

LUTHER AND IGNATIUS.

History does not offer a more striking contrast than that between Luther and Ignatius. Each had a soul fired with one great passion; each had an indomitable character, and that power of governing men which is the only royalty by Divine right. Everything else in them was different. The monk of yesterday was the least clerical of Christians. His broad chest inhaled the free air with delight. He broke down the walls of the cloister in a moral as well as material sense, and sought to mingle religious thoughts with the whole range of existence. He was the greatest of lay preachers, a veritable tribune of the people, transferring the discussion of great religious questions to the open market place, and appealing from canon law and its conjuring books to the sacred books which everybody can read, and to conscience, whose oracles are universal. Strange to say, it was the gentleman who had long been a page at Court before he became a valiant soldier, who was destined to become the guardian, or rather the jailer of the sanctuary, closing it against every breath of the *Renaissance*, and forging on its altar the gilded but heavy chains with which he meant to try and bind to the past a world that was on every hand slipping away from it. It was Luther's special gift to take the initiative. Ignatius was the sworn enemy not only of all progress, but even of all reform. Luther wrote, spoke, struggled, with a manly joy, the outbursts of which he could not always restrain. Ignatius was sombre and melancholy, feeling in effect that the movement of the world and of men's minds was against him. His life was one long straining, a gigantic effort, an heroic wager to perform impossibilities. Luther's frankness bordered on brutality; Ignatius carried his calculations with him into the act of prayer, and could couple duplicity with extreme fervour.—*M. de Pressensé.*

LACE.

Galignani's Messenger has the following: "The 18th of November is the *fete* of the women who make lace. That is the day on which they honor their patroness, St. Elizabeth of Hungary. The reason why that holy personage was selected for that high position is not well known, but the version generally accredited is, that the saint was almost constantly covered with a transparent veil of extreme fineness, and which resembled lace, a designation not invented at that time, since the veritable fabrication only made its appearance in Belgium at the commencement of the seventeenth century. It was then coarse and made with thick thread. Colbert, who found the new article to his taste, determined to introduce the production of it into France. With that view he procured Belgian workwomen, and founded in 1666, at Alençon, the first manufacture of lace, and in the modern day the commerce in the article is immense. The production occupies 100,000 women in the Department of the Calvados, and more than 140,000 in Auvergne. The transactions must be calculated by millions of francs. The finest sorts come from Brussels. Then rank the Mechlin point, Valenciennes, Alençon, English and Venetian point, and the blondes of Chantilly. The industry is pursued in about twenty departments in France, and some towns are specially remarkable for it, such as Caen, Arras, Glermont, Gisors, Tours, Vienne, Avesnes, etc. It is also made in Switzerland and Holland, but of a quality not so esteemed. Lace is made of the fibre of flax, silk, and gold and silver wire. The true article is that made from flax, and it is the finest and the dearest. Its value augments with the delicacy and perfection of the thread, which costs as much as 6,000 francs the kilogramme (two pounds). The lowest qualities are worth 200 francs the kilogramme. These prices of the raw material will give an idea of the ability required on the part of the workwomen. Lace made with silk takes the name of blonde. It is the more sought after for being regular and of absolute whiteness, but it cannot be cleaned without deterioration. That made with gold and silver wire is only used for church ornaments and decorations."

WONDERS OF THE GREEN LANE.

"Let us go down the lane, towards that patch of bare sandy ground, and find out something about those bright blue flies that are dashing about so vigorously. See how they alight on the tawny soil, and how fast they run over its surface! Now we see that they are not flies at all, but beetles, albeit they take to flight as readily, and are as active on the wing, as the blue bottle flies, which they so closely resemble while in the air. Catch one of them in the net as it flies along, and examine it. What a pleasant perfume issues from its body! Surely it must have been feeding on roses and verbenas. No, it is a totally carnivorous insect, and rapacious to boot, and the agreeable scent is part of the mystery of its nature. There is another beetle, very much larger, being at least ten times its size, called the musk beetle, which possesses a powerful rosy perfume, and, curious enough, is coloured after the same beautiful fashion. Our lively little friend is called the tiger beetle, and well does it deserve the name, for a winged tiger would not be more destructive among beasts than is the tiger beetle among insects. What enormous projecting eyes it has ('the better to see you with, my dear') and what long and powerful fangs ('the better to eat you with'). How firmly it is clad, bright and shining mail, deep, steely blue below, and green bedropped with gold and crimson above. Just look at its wing cases through the pocket-magnifier and see what a wondrously magnificent creature it is. Solomon was not robed half so gloriously as the lilies, nor were the Nepaulese princes half so gorgeously begemmed as this little beetle. Take it home; put it under the inch-power of the microscope, concentrate the light upon it with the condenser, and then say whether the jewelled beauties of Aladdin's palace could compare with the dazzling radiance of our little tiger beetle! Fancy a few square yards of golden network set closely with emeralds, sapphires and rubies as large as hazel nuts, and with diamonds as big and of more fiery splendour than the Koh-i-noor; illuminate them with the electric light, and you will then have some idea of the raiment with which God clothes even the smallest of his creatures. None can have the least conception of the hidden magnificence of the every-day objects around them with a true and observant eye, and a sympathising and loving heart; and none but these can form so exalted an idea of the glories of a future life, which the earthly eye of man cannot see, nor his heart even conceive."—*From "Insects Abroad," by the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A.*

A LEGEND OF THE IRON MASK.

During the 17 years' confinement of this strange prisoner at Sainte Marguerite, St. Mars, who brought him to the fortress, was replaced by a Monsieur De Bonpart, as Governor. The daughter of the latter, just emerging from childhood to womanhood, grew up with this mystery around her. She had seen the graceful figure of the masked prisoner promenading at night upon the terrace and at worship in the chapel, where he was forbidden to speak or uncover his face, the soldiers in attendance having their pieces always pointed toward him if he should attempt to do either. She discovered that her father always treated him with the greatest respect, serving him bareheaded and standing. His table-service was of massive silver, his dress of the richest velvet; he wore the finest linen and the most costly lace. She had heard her father accidentally speak of him as "the Prince." No wonder that his sad fate occupied her thoughts by day and his noble figure haunted her dreams by night. She, too, was very young and beautiful, and their eyes occasionally met in chapel. He sang beautifully, and was a very skillful performer on the guitar. It is said she climbed the rocks under the castle terrace, and sang sweet songs to the poor captive. Thus a romantic love sprang up between them, and as it gained strength the young girl dared to purloin the keys from her father, and so obtained access to the prisoner. When the Governor discovered his child's treachery he was struck with the greatest dismay. His oath was binding upon him to put immediately to death any one who had spoken to the prisoner. But she confessed her love for him, and pleaded piteously for her young life. The captive, also, to whom the Governor was much attached, joined his prayers to hers, and implored that they might be made man and wife, and then the secret would be safe. The Governor was not stern enough to immolate his child, and perhaps a gleam of ambition may have flashed across his mind, as, in the event of the death of Louis XIV., the prisoner would be acknowledged and his daughter sit on the throne of France. However, their nuptials were performed by the priest of the castle in the dead of night, and all were sworn to secrecy. From this union two children were born. A whisper of this reaching the ears of the Minister, the Marquis of Louvois, the prisoner was immediately removed to the Bastile for safe keeping; and the mother, the priest and Governor disappeared. The children were sent to Corsica, to be brought up in obscurity under the name of their grandfather, Bonpart, which was corrupted into Buonaparte. And thus, says the legend, Providence avenged the wrongs of the twin brother of Louis XIV. and restored the oldest branch of the Bourbon line to the throne of France.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

JUSTICE IN ASHANTI.

The administration of justice—justice from an African point of view, we must always remember—is not bad, notwithstanding all the barbarous pomp and cruelty, which we must also recollect is not looked upon as cruelty by the people, and is, indeed, considered essential to good government. To abolish bloodshed would endanger the crown—for no people are more conservative of old customs than your African grandee. All civil, judicial, and diplomatic business is committed to the hands of a set of men skilful in that plenitude of talk essential to the conclusion of every bargain, or the settlement of every affair of life, public or private, known as "palaver." Milder offences are expiated by a fine, and if a man slays his inferior in rank, he must recompense the relatives of the person whom he has killed; but if one of his equals is killed, then the murderer must wipe out his crime by killing himself. Though no penalty is attached to killing his slaves, yet if a man kills his wife or children, then he must pay a recompense to the wife's relatives. When a man marries a woman, any property which she may be possessed of does not by right belong to him; the property of the wife and husband is separate. Though a man of noble or caboceer rank may sell his wife to another man, yet the crime of adultery is rare, and is severely punished when detected. No woman can, however, be sold against her will; if her husband resolves to do so her relatives can redeem her by paying over to him the price which he originally paid for her. She is further at liberty, should her husband afterwards be convicted of adultery, to resume her maiden name. Slavery exists, but a slave can regain his freedom, if he is persistently ill-used. Indeed, all over the Gold Coast slavery is the mildest of its kin.—Cassell's *Book of the Races of Mankind.*

BURMESE AMAZONS.

In addition to their Chobwahs, or petty princes, these Shans, a people of Laos, were accompanied by three young and beautiful women of rank, who were believed, not only to be endowed with the gift of prophecy, but to possess the power of turning aside the balls and bullets of those barbarian foreigners who had come out of the sea to insult the Lord of the White Elephant. In strange but warlike costume, these three Amazons were seen constantly riding among the Shan troops while mustering and stockading, which they were permitted to do till the 1st of December; when the Burmese were stimultaneously attacked by Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir Willoughby Cotton, and Commodore Sir James Brisbane, who had carried the flotilla up the river, and cannonaded the stockades in flank, while the troops attacked them in front. These were our 41st Welsh and 89th Regiments, the flank companies of the Royal Scots, and the 18th Madras Infantry—the whole being commanded by Colonel Godwin. At every point the Burmese and the Shans were defeated; and, in ten minutes, ferreted out of their over-crowded works by the bayonet, as soon as our troops got among them. Of physical strength, they had plenty; of moral courage, nothing. The Wongee who commanded the left wing, a man in his 75th year, was slain; and a vast number of Shans who failed to understand the signs which meant mercy, surrender, and quarter, had to be destroyed in the desperate and useless struggle within these stockades: 300 lay dead, and were left, with 100 Cassay horse, and a vast quantity of warlike material. One of the Shan Amazons received a fatal bullet wound in the breast. The moment her sex was discovered, our soldiers bore her tenderly from the scene of carnage to a place of shelter in the rear, where she expired. In the retreat, another of those ladies was seen galloping her horse across a little river. A shrapnel shell exploded over her head, and she fell from her saddle into the water; but whether she was killed, or merely terrified, none could know, as she was immediately borne off by her followers.—Cassell's *British Battles on Land and Sea.*

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN *Agent.*

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. 1tf 835

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ ,, ,,
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 ,, ,,

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days,	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼ ,,
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ ,,
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ ,,
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 4th March, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

Article	Unit	Price
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	$103.00 a $113.50
,, ,, 28 a 32	,,	111.00 a 119.00
,, ,, 38 a 42	,,	120.00 a 135.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs	per piece	$1.75 a 1.90
,, 8 lbs	,,	1.97 a 2.00
,, 8½ lbs	,,	2.20 a 2.37
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed.	,,	2.15 a 2.30
,, 64 a 68	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, 68 a 80	,,	2.85 a 3.50
White Spotted Do.	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
White Brocades	,,	2.60 a 2.65
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.70 a 2.75
,, 40 ,,	,,	3.70 a 3.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	,,	1.80 a 2.05
,, 24 ,, & 33 ,, 8 lbs.	,,	2.15 a 2.20
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.90 a 3.95
Dyed Brocade Do.	,,	3.90 a 3.95
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.80 a 6.00
Chintz	,,	1.80 a 1.85
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
,, Brown	,,	0.60 a 0.64
,, Red	,,	0.70 a 0.75
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
,, Gantlan, 22	,,	0.18 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.22 a 0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Article	Unit	Price
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.80 a 9.90
,, ,, Assorted		9.40 a 9.50
,, HH Scarlet		9.80 a 9.90
,, ,, Assorted		9.30 a 9.40
Camlets, SSS	,,	16.50 a 17.00
,, SS	,,	18.00 a 18.80
,, S	,,	19.00 a 19.20
,, BBB	,,	19.80 a 20.00
Lastings, DD	,,	15.50 a 16.00

METALS.

Article	Unit	Price
Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	3.40 a 3.50
,, Hoop	,,	4.50 a 4.65
,, Bar	,,	3.15 a 3.25
,, Wire	,,	8.15 a 8.25
Lead	,,	7.40 a 7.60
Steel, English	per tub.	4.70 a 4.75
,, Swedish	,,	4.80 a 4.90
Tin, Malacca	per picul	24.00 a 25.20
Tin Plates	per box	7.80 a 8.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul	25.00 a 29.00
Quicksilver, English	,,	170.00 a —
,, American	,,	175.00 a —
Spelter	,,	7.25 a 7.60

PRODUCE.

Article	Unit	Price
Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	13.60 a 14.50
,, Ningpo	,,	14.00 a 14.20
,, Tientsin	,,	14.60 a 15.00
,, Tungchow	,,	14.80 a 15.00
,, Bengal	,,	12.00 a 14.50
Alum	,,	1.35 a 1.65
Sesamums, white	,,	4.60 a 4.80
,, Black	,,	3.20 a 3.50
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.85 a 1.90
,, ,, millcleaned	,,	1.70 a 1.75
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Saigon	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	5.75 a 6.20
Coals, Anloat	per ton.	
,, English steam	,,	13.00 a 14.00
,, Sydney	,,	10.50 a —
Window Glass	per box.	3.30 a 3.60
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per pcl.	5.80 a 6.00
,, Banjar	,,	4.60 a 4.80
Pepper, White	,,	10.60 a 10.80
,, Black	,,	12.00 a 12.50
Betel Nut	,,	2.15 a 3.20
Sandal Wood Malabar	,,	4.10 a 4.80
,, South Seas	,,	17.50 a 19.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.80 a 2.20
,, Siam	,,	2.60 a 2.75
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.25 a 6.50
,, ,, ,, of 100 lbs.		2.60 a 2.75
,, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.10 a 1.25
Wheat, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
,, California	,,	2.25 a 2.30
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	6.70 a 7.15
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.50 a 3.60
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	3.20 a 3.30
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	4.20 a 4.30
,, Candy	,,	9.10 a 9.15
Camphor, packed	,,	15.00 a 15.35
Peas, White	,,	1.90 a 2.05
,, Green	,,	2.50 a 2.85
,, Black	,,	1.75 a 1.90
,, Yellow	,,	1.90 a 2.05
Mushrooms	,,	60.00 a 65.00
Seaweed, Green	,,	2.50 a 2.75
,, Cut	,,	3.00 a 4.25
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	9.20 a 11.00
,, ,, ,, middle	,,	7.75 a 9.20
,, ,, ,, small	,,	5.20 a 5.75
		7.00 a 7.50
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	12.50 a 13.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	,,	81.00 a 82.00
,, Hankow, ,,	,,	

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albay		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	
Asia	H. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Foiwan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Formosa	C. E. Stewart	Brit. str	651	Ah Yon	Shanghai, &c.
Hankow	Symington	Brit. str	2342	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Hanyang	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Japan	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	2140	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Oury	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Repairing
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	Capt. J. B. Benning	
Madagascar	Fehrmann	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	
Massilia	Edwards	Brit. str	1033	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Namoa	Westoby	Brit. str	868	D. Lapraik & Co	
Nankin	M. Brace	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	Edmond	Brit. str	1100	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
A. E. Vidal	Angelbeck	Ger. bk	329	Siemssen & Co	Chefoo
Amiral Devoulx	Cariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co	
Andreas	G. Peters	Ger. bk	423	Order	Newchwang
Atlantic	Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	Order	
Auguste	J. Watt	Brit. sch	174	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Balbina	Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	
Batavia	Royter	Swed. bk	390	Order	Manila
Bridgetown	Crisp	Brit. bk	350	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Newchwang
Benito	Wesenberg	Ger. bk	524	Siemssen & Co	
Candida	J. de Obieta	Span. bk	335	Remedios & Co	Manila
Cap-ing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	466	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Cecilia		Port. bk	533		
Chateaubriand	Herré	Fren. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	
Clairite	Hervé	Fren. bk	390	Carlowitz & Co	
Civiale	H. H. Brock	Ger. bk	380	Siemssen & Co	
Cito	Oberg	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon
Corinne	T. Luidman	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	
Daylight	Rademaker	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Delia	E. de Basozabal	Span. bk	386	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
Dorothea	Moller	Ger. bk	619	Melchers & Co	
Ellen Munroe	Norcross	Amr. sh	1383	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Emigrante		Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fabius	Schultze	Siam. sh	635	Chinese	
Forward	Strachan	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	Portland
Frances & Amanda	Hennings	Ger. bk	350	Siemssen & Co	Callao
Game Cock	Stoddard	Amr. sh	1120	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	671	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gazelle	Moller	Ger. bg	198	Wieler & Co	
Handy	Datursen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Hermon	Mann	Brit. bk	390	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Hansa	F. Oest	Ger. bk	498	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Hongkong	Frendenberg	Siam. sh	636	Ting-fat	
Invincible	Braithwaite	Brit. sh	657	Wm. Pustau & Co	Manila, &c.
Jacoba Helena	Immerzeel	Dut. bk	633	Siemssen & Co	
Jacobine	Hohlmann	Ger. bk	417	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Chinese	
Kerobalon	A. Lanco	Fren. bk	267	McEwen, Frickel & Co	Yokohama
Kvik	Lorange	Nor. bk	700	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Honolulu
La Paix	Magnient	Fren. bk	450	Landstein & Co	Takao
Lord Macaulay	Monkman	Brit. bk	846	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Lucky	Buchholt	Siam. bk	422	Tuck-mee	
Marquis of Argyle	Wm. McKeon	Brit. sh	450	Rozario & Co	Saigon
Moss Glen	Nichols	Brit. bk	542	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Mount Washington	Perkins	Amr. sh	1217	Tudor Co	
Novelty	Limmer	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Onward	Stinson	Brit. sh	600	Rozario & Co	
Papa	Tarting	Ger. bk	847	Wieler & Co	
Portland	Smith	Brit. sh	872	Rozario & Co	Dunedin, &c.
Rance	Griebend	Fren. bk	559	Frazar & Co	
Ricca Genova	Cummins	Brit. bk	652	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Shannon	Frodsham	Brit. bg	296	P. M. S. S. Co	
S. na Cham Roam	Hoff	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Sudan	Ossen	Ger. bk	304	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang
Suwa	Warnken	Ger. bk	290	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Tartar	Kaemena	Ger. bg	356	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Varuna	C. Sachau	Ger. bk	480	Wieler & Co	
Weymouth	F. J. Hunt	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Wm. Phillips	A. Healy	Amr. sch	492	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Witch	Murray	Brit. bk	205	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	G. Horspool	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Adventure	double sc. gun vs.	2	400	John d'Arcy	En route to Hongkong
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	P. H. Colomb	Hongkong
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Japan
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Capt T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Shanghai
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	R. S. Turton	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Hongkong
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Canton
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Capt. A. Buller	Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	En route to Hongkong
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Capt. St. John	Kobe
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Bangkok
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	2	600	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Comdr. H. O. D. Ryder	En route to Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ascold	Russian cor.			Tirtoff
Dang-weo	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Hartford	U. S. frigate	2900		J. C. P. de Krafft
Kearsage	U. S. corvette	1550		D. B. Harmony
Venezdora	Spanish cor.	700		Miguel Gaston
Vsadnick	Russian cor.	1069		Norosilsky
Yantic	U.S. corvette	490		McDougal

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Douglas	E. Burnie	Brit. str	832	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Abeille	Ollivo	Fren. bk	289	Russell & Co	Tientsin
Carl	Otzen	Ger. bk	210	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Elise	Hansen	Ger. bk	349	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Louisa	Shierloh	Ger. sch	242	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Chefoo
Monsoon	Hunter	Brit. bk	282	Rozario & Co	Tientsin
Peri	F. G. Crantz	Ger. bg	276	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
An-lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Oboy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	793	Siemssen & Co	
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Scott	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tien-Po	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

MACAO.

In port on 2nd March, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Camoes	J. Gumarces	Port. g-b.		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Spark ‡		Brit. str			
Tejo	F. Cabral	Port. g-b.			

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 2nd March, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Dronning Louise		Dan. bk	269	Order	
Faworth Castle		Brit. bk	354	Order	Chefoo
Frohlich		Ger. bg	360	Order	
Hieronimus		Ger. bk	227	Order	Taiwanfoo
Holstein		Ger. sch	280	Order	Taiwanfoo
Lady Clarendon		Brit. sh	1307	Order	Singapore
Lunalilo		Haw. bk	473	Order	Shanghai
Nardoo		Brit. bk	379	Order	Chefoo
Ocean		Ger. bk	457	Order	Saigon
Peter		Ger. bk	397	Order	Taiwanfoo

AMOY.

In port on 1st March, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Aarhuus	Hackendorff	Dan. sch	251	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Alerta	Trelevan	Brit. sch	209	Boyd & Co	
Anna	Jurgensen	Ger. sch	162	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Aurora	Plettnal	Brit. bk	295	Boyd & Co	
Carnarvonshire	Doncaster	Brit. bk	388	Boyd & Co	
Jurgen	Wendt	Ger. bk	269	Pasedag & Co	Newchwang
Meteor	Petersen	Siam. bg	295	Brown & Co	
Nyborg	Hempel	Dan. sch	270	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Rabicon	Ramsey	Brit. sch	204	Boyd & Co	
Tokatea		Brit. bk	805	Boyd & Co	
Tuck Sing	Marshall	Brit. bk	388	Elles & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 1st March, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Johanne	Fernbaber	Ger. bg	252	Chinese	Chefoo

SHANGHAI.

In port on 24th February, 1875.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adele	Lapham	Amr. sch	327	Frazar & Co	
Alexander	Hurrana	Brit. sch	246	Master	
Black Adder	Wdote	Brit. sh	917	Frazar & Co	
Condor	Jessen	Ger. bk	239	Bourjau & Co	
Eaglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	291	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Farningham	Croit	Brit. bk	281	Siemssen & Co	
Formosa	Campbell	Brit. bk	380	Russell & Co	
Geo. Washington	Askins	Brit. bk	414	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Hamburg	Kroge	Ger. bk	310	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hokaido	Schere	Brit. sch	114	Nils Moller	
Indiana	Scott	Brit. bk	296	Lane, Crawford & Co	
J. H. Jessen	Carstens	Ger. bk	276	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Janet	Crombie	Brit. bk	225	Mackenzie & Co	
Najeebda	Hartman	Dan. sch	285	Siemssen & Co	
Northampton	Barclay	Brit. sh	1161	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Omba	Thomson	Brit. sh	856	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Sally	Tait	Brit. bk	296	Drysdale, Ringer & Co	
Uranus	Berg	Nor. bk	486	Frazar & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 22nd February, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Lizzie	Graham	Brit. bk	385	Captain	
Palma	Bingo	Ger. bk	299	Chinese	
Peter	Richelsen	Ger. bk	397	N. Trading Co	
Velox	Mueller	Dut. sch	187	N. Trading Co	

MANILA.

In port on 20th February, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Batavia		Ger. bk	363	Smith, Bell & Co	
Bunker Hill		Amr. sh	898	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Canaan		Brit. bk	840	Order	
Colima		Dut. bk	360	G. V. P. Petel & Co	
Conchita		Span. bk	408	Order	
Corona		Brit. sh	1199	Order	
Gravina		Span. bg	246	F. Munoz	
Mikado		Ger. bk	340	Order	
Nuevo Lepanto		Span. bg	203	Chinese Josan	
Papita		Span. sh	567	F. Reyes	
Perla del Oceano		Span. bg	204	Chinese M. Conlin	
Rosalia		Span. bg	217	Order	
Sarah Nicholson		Brit. sh	933	Order	
Star of the West		Amr. sh	1491	Order	
Teresa		Span. bk	251	Order	
Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Span. bg	267	R. Reulla	

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